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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,381	12/13/2005	Byung-Nam Kim	31656-226487	3839
26694	7590	09/29/2008	EXAMINER	
VENABLE LLP P.O. BOX 34385 WASHINGTON, DC 20043-9998			LE. HOANGANH T	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/560,381	Applicant(s) KIM ET AL.
	Examiner HoangAnh T. Le	Art Unit 2821

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 August 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3,5,6 and 9-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3,5,6, and 9-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/1449)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The RCE filed on August 15, 2008 is acknowledged.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 10 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 10 fails to further limit the claim 7 which has been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1,3,5,6, and 9-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites "said feed point having a length which is half of the electrical length of the first radiator". From the claim, it is not clear how the **feed point** can have a **length** which is half of the electrical length of the first radiator? For examining purposes the examiner will treat the feed point being positioned at half of the electrical length of the radiator.

Claim 10 recites "wherein the first and second radiators comprise conductive wires having a **width** of $1.5 \times 10^{-3}\lambda_0$ ". Is it meant the wires having a **diameter** of $1.5 \times 10^{-3}\lambda_0$?

In claim 10, what is meant by "a space"?

Claim 10 recites "a total length". Is it an electrical length or a physical length?

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sekine et al (the US 2003/0006937).

Regarding claim 1, the Sekine et al reference teaches in figure 17 a built-in antenna mounted on the inside of a wireless communication terminal, comprising: a feed point 28 for supplying electromagnetic signals to the antenna; and a first radiator 24,25 for releasing the electromagnetic signals in a first band of electromagnetic waves; a short circuit pin for grounding the antenna; and a short circuit line 52 for releasing the supplied signals partially, the short circuit line 52 being positioned between the short circuit pin and the feed point 28, wherein the feed point is positioned substantially

center of an electrical length of the first radiator and the electric waves are released omni-directionally, the feed point being positioned at half of the electrical length of the radiator.

Regarding claim 3, wherein the feed point 28 is positioned at a location of $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ from an end of the first radiator, wherein λ denotes a wavelength (para [0081]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekine et al (cited above) in view Gudilev et al (the US Patent No. 5,936,587, of record).

Regarding claims 5, Sekine et al teaches every feature of the claimed invention, excluding the short circuit line having a meander line structure. However, the Gudilev et al teaches in figure 5 the use of a short circuit line having a meander line structure in order to reduce the physical length of the antenna (col. 4, lines 20-27). Since one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of reducing the physical length of the antenna, it would have been obvious to provide Sekine et al with the short circuit line having a meander line structure as taught by Gudilev et al.

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3. Claims 6, 9-12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekine et al (cited above) in view Nagano et al (the US 2006/0017624, of record).

Regarding claim 6, Sekine et al teaches every feature of the claimed invention, excluding a second radiator for releasing a second band of electromagnetic waves. However Nagano et al teaches in figure 7 a second radiator 42 for releasing second band of electromagnetic waves, the second radiator 42 being stretched out to an end of the first radiator 22 in order to improve the bandwidth of the antenna.

Since one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of improving the bandwidth of the antenna, it would have been obvious to provide Sekine et al with a second radiator for releasing a second band of electromagnetic waves as taught by Nagano et al.

Regarding claim 9, Sekine et al teaches in figures 17-18 the first radiator 24,25 being stretched out in both right and left directions based on the feed point 32 and releases omni-directional electromagnetic waves by distributing the second band electromagnetic signals to an entire contact surface.

Regarding claims 10, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to have the conductive wires of first and second radiators having a width of $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \lambda$, and the second radiator has comprises a meander line structure with a space of $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \lambda$ and a total length of 0.7λ , while the second first radiator has comprises a total length of 0.35λ , where λ is a wave length of electric wave released by the first radiator at a resonance frequency, since such a modification would have involved a mere

change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding claim 11, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have each of the conductive wires being a nickel-plated copper material having a thickness of 0.6×10^{-3} λ and the conductive wire is supported by a frame, which is obtained by injection-molding polycarbonate (PC)-acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) mixture, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice.

Regarding claim 12, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the first and second radiators are formed by using copper tape, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice

The limitation, "by using a low-pressure injector to prevent corrosion of the surface" is a "process limitation and no patentable weight is given, see In re Stephens et al 145 USPQ 656 (1965).

Regarding claim 15, Nagano et al reference teaches in para [0081] wherein the first band is Digital Command Signal band and the second band is Global Standard for Mobile Communication band.

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4. Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekine et al in view of Nagano et al as applied to claims 6 and 9-12 above, and further in view of Maoz et al (the US Patent No. 6,466,176, of record).

Regarding claims 13-14, Sekine et al and Nagano et al teach every feature of the claimed invention, excluding the first and second radiators being formed of flexible printed circuit board (PCB) and fixed by using an adhesive material, and the second radiator being veered vertically or diagonally to a surface including the first radiator.

The Maoz et al reference teaches in figures 3-3c the first and second radiators 104, 109 being formed of flexible printed circuit board (PCB) 101 and fixed by using an adhesive material, and the second radiator being veered vertically or diagonally to a surface including the first radiator (figures 3b-3c) in order to improve the characteristic of the antenna.

Since one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of improving the characteristic of the antenna, it would have been obvious to provide Sekine et al/Nagano et al with the first and second radiators being formed of flexible printed circuit board (PCB) and fixed by using an adhesive material, and the second radiator being veered vertically or diagonally to a surface including the first radiator as taught by Maoz et al.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 5, 6 and 9-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HoangAnh T. Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-1823. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglas Owens can be reached on (571) 272-1662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HoangAnh T Le/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2821